

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

NO. 25.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00. The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00.

### ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.....	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days.....	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at six to ninety days notice, approved personal security.....	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns.....	15,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.....	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies).....	3,998 46
Missouri defence warrants.....	1,814 09
Revenue stamps.....	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	\$ 430,990 36

### LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.....	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357, 900 00.	

### STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF St. Louis.  
I, Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above stated investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.

(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county,--In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865--sw--329.

## USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

BLUING CLOTHES:

FOR SALE BY

BUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865--3m--

### Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined under their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11--2m.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

## MISCELLANY.

### UNDER SUSPICION.

#### CHAPTER I.—THE ARREST.

"Uncle Joseph, will you see to the luggage?"

"Certainly, madam," I replied. I always called my brother's second wife "madam," we never quarrelled, but each other thought that the other was the most disagreeable person in the universe; and as we each knew what the other thought, it may be imagined our intercourse was not of a very cordial kind.

I did see to the luggage, and then took tickets for the party for the York express by the Great Northern Railway.

Fortunately we had a compartment to ourselves, that is, Mrs. Webster, my niece Clara, and myself.

"Clara, my dear, you look as ill as you can look; no one would think that to-morrow was your wedding day."

"Do I look ill, mamma?" said Clara, dreamily.

"Yes, my dear, wretched too. I wonder you've not more sense at your age, a girl of twenty-five, and breaking her heart for love of a man who for four years has not taken the slightest notice of you."

"Why, it was one of the conditions. Mrs. Webster, that he should not write," I exclaimed.

Clara said nothing, but looked her thanks at her uncle.

"However, Uncle Joseph he ought to have come back and taken his dismissal quietly. I have no patience with these poor men blighting a girl's chance of getting well settled in life in this way; however, thank Goodness, it's all over now, the four years are gone this three months, and to-morrow you will be the happy wife of a man whose age will command your respect, and whose position will secure you every comfort."

"And one, mamma, whom nothing on earth but my solemn promise to my own dear father would make me call husband."

"Well, my dear, it's fortunate for your future interests that you made that promise. I'm sure that Mr. Tredgar is a man after my own heart. If I hadn't other views for my children's sake, I should have set my cap at him myself."

"Well, you know, Uncle Joseph, I am candid to a fault."

"Decidedly, madam, most decidedly," I replied, a remark which caused Mrs. Webster to read a yellow-covered novel for some time in silence, though shortly afterwards she dropped asleep.

Clara stole to my side of the carriage, and leaned her head on my shoulder.

"Oh uncle, I wish I were dead; can it be so very wrong to die? I am so wretched, I dread to-morrow; oh! why will not God pity me, and take away my life?"

"My dear Clara don't, there's a good child; it's wicked to talk in this way; life must be borne; I have felt as you feel, and yet I live, and am not positively unhappy, only a vague, shadowy regret for what might have been stands like a cloud between me and any happiness that might be mine. Yours are keen sufferings, but bear them patiently, and use will dull the pain."

"But, uncle, why did he not let me hear from him, as mamma says?"

"Because he was a man of honor; the four years were up only last April, and this is but July; who can tell where he is? Wherever he is, he is faithful and true, I know."

"Oh! uncle, God bless you for these words. I know it too, but what can I do? I cannot delay longer; my poor father's dying words, my solemn promise to marry this man, my stepmother's persecution,--what can I do? Three months have I fought, and now I wish I could lay down and die. O uncle, is there no escape? I have such a dread that he will come back after I am married, and then--oh! it would be worse than his death to see him! The temptation!--oh! why cannot I die?"

"Poor child! my poor child!" was all I could utter.

Bound by a vow made at her father's death-bed, she was going the next day to marry a man who was old enough to be her father, and who, but for the fact of his persisting in his claim, spite of her openly expressed dislike of him, was esteemed a very good kind of man.

True, Clara was beautiful and accomplished beyond the average of women of her class, and it would be a struggle to any man to give up such a prize, backed as he was by the assurance of the stepmother that it was only a girlish fancy, and that love coming after marriage was more to be trusted and more lasting than if it came before; I confess I was but a poor counsellor under such circumstances; still I loved her very truly--she was almost as my own daughter, for I was a childless widower, and I would have given my life to save her. But it was impossible, and to-morrow would seal her fate.

It was not a pleasant journey; that Mrs. Webster read and slept at intervals the whole time, and when she slept, Clara nestled close to me.

We arrived at York about six o'clock, and just as the train was slackening speed into the station, a guard jumped on to the footboard, locked or unlocked the door, and remained there until the train stopped.

"Have you all your parcels, madam?"

"All, thank you, Uncle Joseph, except my umbrella--oh! that's under the seat," said Mrs. Webster.

"Now, guard, unlock this door."

"Are you with that young lady, sir?" pointing to the niece.

"Yes, certainly, unlock the door."

"Better not make a fuss, sir."

"Fuss! what do you mean?"

The man, who seemed to be looking out for somebody now, asked, "All right, sir?"

"All right," said the station-master, coming to the door, and opening it; "this way, miss."

"What does this mean?"

"Step into the office, I dare say it's all right. Better not say too much out here, you know."

We followed him through the little crowd of passengers and porters, accompanied by a policeman in uniform. As we passed we heard fragmentary observations of a most pleasing kind.

"Which is it?" said some one.

"It's the girl, I think."

"No, it's the old woman, she looks as if she'd do any one a mischief if it suited her."

"Old man looks to soft for anything," and so on.

We went into the office, and I indignantly turned to the station-master.

"What is the meaning of this, sir?"

"Oh! it's very simple, sir; a telegram has arrived from the police, in London, with orders to stop this young lady; here it is."

I took it and read it:

"The young lady, looking very ill, dressed in black silk mantle, white straw bonnet, with white flowers, is to be detained at the station till the arrival of the officer by the afternoon mail. She is seated in the middle compartment of the third first-class carriage from the end of the train. Her present name is Clara Webster. To avoid the possibility of mistake, she has a diamond ring on the third finger of her left hand, with the words 'From Herbert' engraved on the inside."

It certainly was a correct description, and the name--there might be two Clara Websters, though.

"Let us see your left hand, dear."

She pulled off her glove, and there was the ring.

"Let me see that ring with the diamond on it."

"Uncle, what does this mean? Is anything wrong at home?"

"She took it off, and gave it to me, and I read 'From Herbert,' on the inside."

"Why, that's the ring Mr. Langley gave you."

"What has he to do with this?" said Mrs. Webster. "Perhaps he--"

"He what, madam?"

"Perhaps it did not belong to him, I was going to say."

I saw it was no use to struggle, when the officer came down he would explain the mistake.

"Where can we wait?" I said.

"Wait, Uncle Joseph, what for?"

"Madam, this telegram orders the arrest of your daughter, and her detention here till the arrival of an officer from London."

"But what for?"

"I cannot tell you; it is useless to complain now. We must wait."

"I shall do nothing of the kind; I shall at once go and get my brother and Mr. Tredgar to come down."

"Pray don't, madam; there's no occasion to make more noise about this matter than can be helped."

"I shall remain with Clara; you had better go on and say we are coming very shortly."

"Your instructions don't include this lady or myself?"

"Not at all, sir; you are both free to go at any time, but the young lady must stay."

"Where?"

"Well, sir, I'm sure there's some mistake, and was so from the moment I saw the young lady, so if you'll give me your word not to go away, I'll take you into my house out of the bustle of the station."

Mrs. Webster went off, and Clara and I went out to the house.

"What can it be, uncle?"

"Can't say my dear; it will be something to laugh at by-and-bye, though it's not pleasant now."

"But about the ring?--do you think it possible, that what mamma said?"

"Possible! my dear, it's ridiculous. It's a hundred years old, and I dare say belonged to his mother before he gave it to you."

"I can't think what it can be."

"Don't think about it. It's a mistake, that's all; it will all be cleared up in a few hours. We'll have some dinner, and pass the time as well as we can."

"Do you know, uncle, I feel almost glad of this, it seems like a break in the dullness, it puts off my wedding at least a week; mamma herself could not press it for to-morrow after this."

We had dined, and got to be quite cheerful and laughing over the blunder as we sat at the window, when a rap at the door startled us both.

"Come in."

A gentleman entered.

"Miss Webster?"

Clara bowed.

"Miss Clara Webster," he said, reading the name from the letter.

Clara bowed again.

He handed her the letter which she opened, read, and dropped on the floor, exclaiming, "Oh, thank God! Thank God! Oh! uncle, I am so happy," and then fell into a chair fainting.

I picked up the letter, and, calling the people of the house, very soon brought her to, and we were once more alone with the bearer of the note, which ran as follows:

"TREDGAR HALL.

"Mr. Francis Tredgar presents his compliments to Miss Webster, and begs to state that he must decline the fulfillment of his promise to make her his wife. The unhappy circumstance of Miss Webster's public arrest, on the charge of being in possession of a diamond ring, stolen by her former lover, will at once account to her for this decision. Mr. Tredgar's wife must be above suspicion."

"Mr. Tredgar begs also to inform Miss Webster that the services of his solicitor, Mr. Blake (the bearer), are at her disposal."

"Well, Mr. Blake," said I, "you see we shall not require your services; I shall wait the event, and if it is not cleared up, shall employ my own solicitor in the matter. Will you present my kind regards to Mr. Francis Tredgar, and express my own and my niece's admiration of his gentlemanly courtesy and kindness? I would write to him if I did not consider that a correspondence with such a miserable cowardly scoundrel was too utterly degrading to be thought of."

"I will faithfully convey your message, sir, and allow me to assure you that I was quite ignorant of the contents of the letter, and that it shall be the last time I ever hear of him; and now, as you will not let me help you as a solicitor, allow me to profess my services as a friend."

"With all my heart, Mr. Blake, come in here a few minutes before the train comes in, and we shall be glad of your help."

"Was I not right, uncle dear?" said Clara, as soon as we were alone. "Oh! you can't tell how happy I am; I can live now. O this glorious mistake! It's the most fortunate thing that has happened to me in all my life. Now, you are glad, uncle, aren't you? and she came up to me."

"With all Hope's torches lit in both her eyes," and kissed me, and would have me speak.

"Yes, darling, I am glad--wore glad than I can find words to tell. Your fate linked to such a man as this scoundrel would have been a living death. I am heartily glad, Clara."

#### CHAPTER II.—THE OFFICER.

"This way, sir. The young person is in my house; she gave her word not to attempt to leave; the old gentleman is with her."

This we heard through the door as the station-master came along the passage. Our friend Mr. Blake had arrived some time before.

The station-master entered, and behind him a tall, broad-shouldered man, with bushy beard and moustaches concealing all the lower part of his face.

"Will you have a light, sir?" said the station-master to the officer.

"Thank you, no."

Clara started at the sound of the voice, and laid her hand on mine.

"Now, my good man," began Mr. Blake, "perhaps you'll explain this matter; you telegraphed down from London to stop this lady, and here she is. Now, if you please, explain."

"This gentleman," I said to the officer, "is my niece's legal adviser. I assume it as a mistake; still we shall be glad of your explanation. You are a detective, I presume?"

"No, sir, I am not, my name is--"

"Herbert! Herbert! my dear Herbert, it is you!"

Clara had gone to him, and he was clasping her in his strong arms, while her face was hidden in his great beard.

"My own! my darling! my own true darling!--she loves me still!"

But why describe their meeting? Mr. Blake said to me at once:

"My dear sir, I am not wanted here, and I doubt if you are," and we left them.

In half an hour we thought it possible we might be less in the way, and went in. They sat on the sofa at the most suspiciously great distance from each other, and looked as happy and foolish as possible.

"And now, my dear Herbert, please to explain to us what has taken you at least half an hour to make clear to my niece."

"Well, my dear uncle,--I may call you 'uncle'?"

"Oh yes; a month sooner is not much consequence."

"Don't, uncle," said Clara.

"You know how I went away with just enough to pay for my tools, and outfit, and passage. I went to California, to the diggings, and was lucky, got a good claim, worked it, made a little money, took shares in a machine, worked the claim, improved the machinery, became manager, director, and got rich, started six months ago to come home for Clara, took the fever at Panama, was down for two months, there not able to move hand or foot, and arrived only last night in Liverpool. There I met an old friend and heard all the news; poor Webster's death, the promise, and the rest, and above all, that to-morrow was the day. I started by the first train to get to London, thinking the marriage would take place there, and that I should be in time. Looking out of the window of the carriage as the trains were passing each other at Peterborough, I saw Clara with her mother. I did not see you. I was mad; the trains had both started, I could not get out. There was Clara going from me, and I going from her as fast as express trains could take us. What could I do? I knew nothing of where she was going, and yet my information was positive that she was going to be married to-morrow, solely because she would keep her promise."

"Can you wonder at my doing as I did? The train did not stop until it reached London, and I found that, by the time I had hunted up the address to which you had gone from the servants at home, I should have lost the last train and not been able to get here till long past midnight. What to do I could not think."

"In the carriage in which I sat somebody had been talking about the murderer, Tawell, and the telegraph, the police on my mind in an instant."

"I went to the telegraph-office, and, looking in, there was only a young lad there."

"I went in, and called him."

"Can you telegraph to York for me?"

"Certainly, sir."

I wrote the telegraph you saw.

"You must sign this, sir."

"No, I must not, young man; and I drew him toward me by the shoulder."

"My name's Field, Inspector Field; you understand?"

"Oh! certainly, sir. Did you catch that man the other day? I heard it from one of our clerks."

"Oh, yes; caught him safe and sound; he's in Newgate now."

"Indeed, sir," said the lad.

"You'll send that at once, the train's due in less than an hour. I'll see you do it."

"He did send it, and as I heard the click, click, it was like the throb of a new heart, circulating fiery blood into my arteries, for I knew it would enable me to see you, Clara, dear, and then I came down, as you see by this train, and feel disposed now to embrace all the telegraph clerks in the kingdom."

"Well, young man, it's a dangerous game; I suppose you're aware it's an offense not lightly punished to pretend you're an officer of police," said Mr. Blake.

"My dear Mr. Blake, if it was death on the instant of discovery and I was in the same strait, I should do the same thing over again."

"You must find a prosecutor, Mr. Blake," said Clara, "and as I, the principal person concerned, am not going to prosecute the officer, I think he will escape."

"But why," said I, "did you not telegraph to Clara direct?"

"Because I feared that Mrs. Webster

might possibly have prevented our meeting."

Mr. Blake left us with his eye twinkling, and muttered something to me about "servitude for life."

A month after this I had the pleasure of giving my niece to Herbert, and in two months more I had the pleasure of reading in the Times the announcement of the marriage of Mrs. Webster to Francis Tredgar, Esq., of Tredgar Hall, to which ceremony I need scarcely say I was invited.

Clara and Herbert and I live together, and to this day he is spoken of amongst his intimates as Herbert Langley, "that active and intelligent young officer."

## CINCINNATI COLLEGE

### OF

### Medicine and Surgery.

#### THE TWENTIETH REGULAR COURSE OF

lectures will begin on Monday, October 23, and continue until the latter part of February, with preliminary lectures during the first three weeks of October.

There will be Clinical Lectures in the Commercial (City) Hospital throughout the entire winter open to medical students.

#### FACULTY.

B. S. Lawson, M. D.--Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Thomas Wood, M. D.--Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

John H. Tate, M. D.--Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women.

Daniel Vaughn, M. D.--Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Frederick Roller, M. D.--Professor of Pathology and Diseases of Children.

R. S. Read, M. D.--Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. R. McVaine, M. D.--Professor of Physiology and Forensic Medicine.

B. P. Goode, M. D.--Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

B. F. Miller, M. D.--Demonstrator of Anatomy.

M. B. Graff, M. D.--Prosecutor in Surgery.



## Rebel Bonds and their holders.

The attitude of the United States Government on the subject is plainly set forth in the following official letters:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1865.  
Chas. Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

SIR—An impression is understood to prevail in Europe, especially among the holders of the insurgent loan, for which cotton was pledged as security, that in the event of the restoration of peace in this country, this Government will assume the public debt referred to. It is believed, however, that no impression could be more erroneous. There is no likelihood that any part of that debt will be assumed or recognized by the United States Government. It is proper and advisable, therefore, that, by any proper means at your command, you should authoritatively undeceive the public in England on this point. I am your obedient servant,  
WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1865.  
Chas. Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 1,022, together with the papers which contain an interlocutory decree, which has been made by the Vice-Chancellor in the suit of the United States against Prioleau and others, which suit was instituted for the recovery of 1,356 bales of cotton. A copy of the Vice-Chancellor's reasons for the interlocutory is found among the same papers. The Vice-Chancellor is understood to have affirmed the title of the United States to the property in question. It is with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, and not with the reasons assigned for such judgment, that the United States are concerned. In this view of the subject it might seem proper for this Government to leave the subject unnoticed. The frankness, however, which ought to be practiced in the proceedings of States requires an explanation of the views which this Government has taken of the questions which the Vice-Chancellor has discussed in his reasons before mentioned. The United States do not admit that the combination of disloyal citizens who have raised the standard of insurrection is now, or has at any previous time been a government de facto, or in any sense a political power capable of taking, holding, giving, asserting, or maintaining corporate rights in any form, whether municipal or international.

It is true that a different view of the character of the insurgents has seemed to find favor with some portions of the British nation, and even with the British Government. It must be remembered, however, that as of old, antagonistic opinion has been advanced by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in its intercourse with the United States, it has been as firmly, though, as we trust, as courteously, denied. The United States controvert and deny the declaration of the Vice-Chancellor, that they are successors of the rebellion, and, on the contrary, they maintain that they are now, and during all the time of the rebellion have been just what they were before the rebellion began, a sovereign State, absolutely entitled to the sovereignty and control of all property and persons within the United States, subject only to the limitations of their own Constitution. It need only be said that the United States will hold themselves under no obligation whatever to accept of, or to conform their proceedings to the conditions which the Court of Chancery, or any other municipal court of Great Britain, may have the presumption to dictate or prescribe in the present or any other litigation; they claim, and insist upon the restoration of the cotton in question, and while they are content to receive it through the decree of the municipal tribunals of Great Britain, they insist upon their absolute right to the same through the action of Her Britannic Majesty's Government. You may instruct the counsel who are acting in behalf of the United States, the views herein expressed. Her Majesty's Government have not, in any way, made themselves responsible for the positions assumed by the Vice-Chancellor, and therefore it would seem not only unnecessary, but even improper, to bring, at the present time, the subjects herein discussed to the attention of Earl Russell. If, however, you should discover that Her Majesty's Ministers are laboring under any misapprehension of the views of this Government, which should seem to need correction, or will supply such correction, upon a proper occasion, in a friendly and courteous manner.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. H. SEWARD.

Secretary Stanton.

The following extract from a recent speech of General Sickles, well known formerly as a Democratic member of Congress from New York, is worthy of notice:

Here let me pause to pay a tribute to one upon whom, more than any other public servant, has rested the vast and varied responsibilities which the conduct of our great war imposed. When the rebellion declared itself, towards the close of the administration of President Buchanan, an eminent lawyer, who had neither held office nor been conspicuous as a partisan in politics, was called into the Cabinet as Attorney General. His presence was instantly felt in the vigorous measures taken to enforce the authority of the Government. At the critical moment which followed the occupation of Fort Sumter, when it seemed as if the Government would yield to the audacity and vigor of revolutionary pressure, his fearless counsel, his indomitable will, his sturdy, loyal nature, contributed mainly to that modification of the pacific policy of President Buchanan which was followed by measures to resist the further aggressions of the insurgents. Towards evening, on one of the gloomy days of the winter of 1861, the Attorney General sent for one of the Representatives in Congress from New York, and informed him that unless the public opinion of the North was instantly manifested, the President would yield to the demand of South Carolina, and order Major Anderson back from Sumter to Moultrie. It was decided at once that an envoy should go to the principal Northern cities and announce that the President had decided to maintain Anderson in Sumter at all hazards. "Fire some powder," said Stanton; "all we can do yet is to fire blank cartridges; a thousand bullets or a bale of hemp would save us from a bloody rebellion; the President will not

strike a blow, but he will resist if he sees the temper of the people demands resistance; go and fire some cannon, and let the echoes come to the White House."

The next day salutes were fired in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, and other cities, in honor of President Buchanan's determination to sustain the gallant Anderson; congratulatory telegrams were sent from prominent men in all these cities to the President; the corporate authorities of New York passed earnest resolutions of support; the Herald, and perhaps other journals, in leading articles of remarkable power, endorsed and commended the decision of the President. The next day the decision was made. The demand of South Carolina for the evacuation of Ft. Sumter was refused; it remained only for the South to recede or make war. President Lincoln was inaugurated; war followed. The Attorney General of President Buchanan, became after a brief interval, the war minister of President Lincoln. His electric influence was instantly felt throughout the army, and all over the country. Commanding generals were ordered to put their columns in motion, and attack the enemy. The resolution and lethargy which are inseparable from a defensive policy vanished before the universal initiative, inspired by a positive and earnest character, who would neither rest himself nor allow the enemies of his country to rest while the means of attack were in his hands. Alternating successes and defeats—colossal yet indecisive combats—enormous consumption of treasure—the probability of foreign recognition and aid to the confederation—increasing hostility to the measures of the Administration, finally culminating in sedition, riots and revolts—the defiant overtures of aid and comfort to the enemy, from public journals and public men—these were some of the accumulating embarrassments that brought the Union cause to the crisis of overthrow.

The dauntless heart of the iron secretary, himself the object of measureless obloquy and hate, never quailed. To despair he opposed revolution; to a defeated army he sent a more successful general; to the mob he spoke from the mouths of cannon; insolent traitors and spies within our lines were silenced and secured in the dungeons of the Old Capitol, or within the ponderous walls of Lafayette and Warren. The President was of all men, gentle and conciliatory. The Secretary of State was absorbed in the unparalleled difficulties of our foreign relations. The Secretary of the Treasury was laboriously directing all the currents of national wealth into his exhaustless exchequer. The Secretary of the Navy was building and manning his fleets. The Attorney General never emerged from the mazes of his briefs. It was necessary, nay it was vital, that the undefined and illimitable powers of Government, for its own preservation, should be wielded by a bold, honest and skillful hand; by that spontaneous concession of authority accorded to a self-reliant and commanding character in all great emergencies, it devolved upon Edwin M. Stanton, in the darkest hours of danger, to see that the Republic suffered no detriment.

In times when the idea was tolerated that any citizen during war might assail the Government as he pleased, and with impunity, it became necessary to silence sedition and battle treason by terror. It was fortunate that the Government possessed a man, armed with power to enforce his will, who inspired fear enough to reinforce doubtful authority. Not Richelieu himself, when France had no hiding place that could conceal or power that could save one of his victims, was more dreaded than an order of arrest, signed by the Secretary of War, after the writ of habeas corpus was suspended. Whatever may be the final judgment of jurists upon the legal questions involved in these arrests, their effect was salutary. Traitors, fraudulent contractors, spies, dishonest officials in the service, at length felt there was somebody in authority to be afraid of. Success was inexorably exacted from commanders of armies; neither winter nor summer, neither heat nor cold, neither storm, drought nor neither distance nor defenses, nor boasted superiority of numbers, spared the enemy from attack.

## New York State Republican Convention.

New York, Sept. 21.—The following are the resolutions of the New York Republican Convention. H. C. Raymond, on behalf of the Committee, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this State and of the Nation upon the overthrow of the rebellion and the return of peace to all sections of our country, and that we find in the preservation of our Union, the re-establishment of national authority, and extermination of slavery ample restoration for the suffering and sacrifices by which the results have been achieved.

Resolved, That to the soldiers by whose valor, under Divine Providence, this great result has been accomplished, and who have, by their heroism, shed new and undying luster on the American name, we return the heartfelt thanks of a grateful people, and we renew the demand made by the Union National Convention at Baltimore, that adequate provision be made by the national authority for the support and comfort of such of their survivors as have received honorable and disabling wounds in the service of their country.

Resolved, That while we deplore the death by assassination of Mr. Lincoln, as closing a career of transcendent usefulness and honor, and as a great national calamity, we recognize in Andrew Johnson, his successor, a statesman of ability, high-toned patriotism and most unswerving integrity, one who has rendered invaluable services to the Union cause during the rebellion, and whose single-hearted devotion to the permanent prosperity and glory of our common country, commands the respect and confidence of the public, and that we renew to him in his administration those assurances of cordial and effective support which were tendered by us in his nomination and election.

Resolved, That we approve, as eminently wise and just, the sentiments of kindness and confidence which President Johnson evinced towards those of the communities and the individuals lately in rebellion, who accept restoration of the Union and the perpetual prohibition of slavery as the legitimate and irreversible events of the war; that we approve of the steps he has taken towards relaxing the bonds of military authority in the Southern States and in restoring to their people full and complete control over their local affairs, just as soon as may be found compatible with the preservation of order, the permanence of peace the exclusion of slavery, and the fulfillment of the constitutional obligation of the national authority guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government; and that we confidently look forward, under his wise and patriotic administration, to the establishment of more cordial relations, of greater mutual respect, and of stronger interest in each other's welfare, between the Northern and Southern sections

of the country than has hitherto prevailed, and that in all the measures he may adopt, tending to the attainment of these just and beneficent ends, we pledge our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That while we regard the national sovereignty over all the subjects committed to it by the Constitution of the United States as having been confirmed and established by the recent war, we regard the jurisdiction over all local and domestic affairs expressly reserved to them by the same constitutional authority, and that whenever it shall be deemed expedient to the States lately in rebellion the renewed exercise of these rights, we trust it will be done in the faith and on the basis that they will be exercised in a spirit of equal and impartial justice, and with a view to the elevation and preparation for the full rights of citizenship of all their people, inasmuch as these are principles which constitute the basis of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the restoration of peace will enable the Government to restore the civil tribunals of the country to their just and natural supremacy, and that we have full and entire confidence that this will be done as soon as the safety of the nation will permit, and no sooner.

Resolved, That the debts incurred by the nation in defense of its own existence is a sacred and inviolable obligation resting upon all the property and all the resources of all sections of the country for its fulfillment; that while we demand at the hands of Congress such measures as shall impose the burden of taxation equally and impartially upon all classes, we have full reliance upon the people for the maintenance of the national honor and the ultimate extinction of the national debt, and that we approve and endorse the determination of the Government under no circumstances, to assume, directly or indirectly, any portion of the debts incurred by the rebel authorities in the prosecution of the war against the United States.

## Steamboat Burners—Among them Jeff Davis and Benjamin Implicated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Evidence on file at the Bureau of Military Justice against the gang of rebel incendiaries, who, during the war, combined amusement with business by burning steamboats in the southwest, implicates about 35 persons, one-half of whom have been apprehended and are now in prison awaiting trial. Jeff Davis heads the incendiary list as grand director of operations. Benjamin acted as Cashier of the organization; Seddon, arbiter on validity of the claims for property destroyed. Phil Judge Tucker, of Mobile, was chief of the boat burners, who reported to him for orders.

The chief of the land incendiaries was Richard Barrel, ex-Congressman from Mo. Among the gang was a man named Steiner, who held an important office in the organization. Rowdon, of Toronto, C. W., who operated on the Northern Lakes; Slaughter, of Illinois; Edward Frozier, of St. Louis; John B. Parks, of Memphis; and Isaac Alsine and Wm. Murphy, of New Orleans.

During the war 200 steamers, of all kinds, valued from \$23,000 to \$25,000 each, were destroyed by this chivalrous band, involving not only immense pecuniary loss to the Government, but sacrificing hundreds of valuable lives.

Col. Wm. Throupe, formerly chief of the secret service department of Missouri, merits the credit of ferreting out most of the gang, and of obtaining definite information in regard to its operations.

The trial is now in progress at St. Louis before a military commission. Col. McKee Dunn, assistant judge advocate general, as counsel for the Government, and Col. J. W. Bell, of St. Louis, chief counsel for the defense, assisted by several other eminent lawyers.

## Not on the Right Track.

An examination of the list of delegates returned to the South Carolina State Convention leads to the belief that the people of that State, and especially those of Charleston, have not made very happy selections for the purposes of reconciliation. We see among them the Hamptons, Hingers, and others who were among the foremost in precipitating rebellion on the people of the South, and who have since the rebellion was conquered shown no signs of repentance for their great crime. The people of South Carolina can hardly be said in trusting the great problems growing out of their changed condition to such men, nor can they hope from such action to bring about that early restoration of the industry, agriculture and general prosperity of their State which is on all accounts so desirable. Now, however, that such delegates have been elected the people should urge it upon them that they are expected to recognize the existing condition of affairs and reorganize the State Government accordingly, and the people in the other Southern States who have not yet chosen the representatives of their State Conventions should avoid the error of the South Carolinians.—[Phil. Ledger.]

## How Southern Merchants are Treated in the North.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, writing from Charleston, South Carolina, says:

I queried of the returning merchants on the steamship how they were received in the North? An Augusta man complained that he could get no credit, and that there was a disposition to be grinding and exacting. One Charleston man said, "I asked for sixty days, and got it without a word of objection." Another told me that he asked for four months, was given three, and treated like a gentleman everywhere. Another showed me the receipt for a debt of about fifteen hundred dollars, contracted before the war, which he had paid in full; and he asked for four months on a bill of eight thousand dollars, which was readily given. Still another settled his old indebtedness with one-third cash, and eight and twelve months notes for the balance, while he got ninety days on three-fourths of his new bill. One man said he had many friends in the North, and they all knew he had been a thorough rebel. He expected some taunts, but tried to carry himself like a gentleman, and was courteously received, "even in Boston." These are specimens of a score of answers I have received to this question.

When the Rev. Dr. B.—obtained the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in Scotland, a farmer in the parish took an early opportunity of stating the news to his shepherd, with whom the minister was a particular favorite. "You will be glad to hear, John, that the university of St. Andrews has conferred on our minister a doctor's degree." "I am no ways surprised at that," said the shepherd. "Mair than twenty years syne he cured my wife o' a colic." He should have been a doctor lang syne!

FLORIDA.—The Provisional Governor of Florida, William Marvin, has called a Convention of the State for the 25th day of October, the election to be held on the 10th of October. The qualifications of voters are similar to those declared in other rebel communities. The Governor says that a Constitution, republican in form, having been made, altered or amended, and adapted to the new order of things, the Convention will provide, by a schedule, for the election of a Governor and General Assembly, and for the reorganization of a permanent State Government.

In regard to slavery he says: "By the operation and results of the war, slavery has ceased to exist in this State. It cannot be revived. Every voter for delegates to the Convention, in taking the amnesty oath, takes a solemn oath to support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is the full, ample and complete freedom of the citizen of the United States. This does not necessarily include the privilege of voting; but it does include the idea of full constitutional guarantees of future possession and quiet enjoyment. The question of his voting is an open question—a proper subject for discussion—and is to be decided as a question of sound policy by the convention to be called."

He concludes his proclamation by saying that upon the establishment of a republican form of State Government, under a constitution which guarantees and secures liberty to all the inhabitants alike, without distinction of color, there will no longer exist any impediment in the way of restoring the State to its proper constitutional relations to the Government of the United States.

THE GRAPE VINE OF SANTA BARBARA.—One of the celebrities of Spanish California is the immense and beautiful grape vine now growing at the Montecito, two or three miles below Santa Barbara. The planter of the vine was Donna Marcellina Feliz de Deminguez, of the earliest expeditions to Sonora, before 1780. It was planted by her over sixty-five years ago, from a slip she cut from the young vineyard at San Antonio Mission, in Monterey County, for a horse whip. Her husband had got permission to make a small garden near the warm springs of Montecito, a favorite place for the washerwomen of the new settlement of Santa Barbara, and here she planted it on the edge of a knoll. It immediately took root and began to bud and leaf, and from careful attention, before she died, it was made to produce more than any known grape vine in all America North or South. Between 1850 and 1860 it had been trained over some 80 feet in circumference, with a trunk of 12 inches diameter, rising clean 15 feet from the ground. Some years it has borne over 6000 bunches of ripe and sound grapes, or close on to 3000 pounds, and became the wonder of every resident or sojourner in that part of California. And what is more, for the last thirty years it has principally maintained the old woman and her numerous family. Prof. Silliman, when he visited it last year, said he had never heard of such an immense grape vine in any other country, which is saying a great deal, as he has travelled much in the south of Europe. [San Francisco Bulletin.]

There is not a loyal American that will not say amen to, and there is not a rebel not a rebel creditor, English or otherwise, who should not be warned by, these strong and just words of the Baltimore American:

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.—Late English papers contain a call for a meeting of the holders of the rebel cotton loan, to take measures to ascertain their rights and protect their interests. The British Vice-Chancellor, Sir B. P. Wood, has also rendered a decision implying that either the United States must take upon itself the payment of the loan, or allow those States which were lately confederated to fulfill their engagement in respect to it. The United States will do neither. On the contrary it will resist any effort to hold it responsible for any debts of the "so-called Confederacy" as one of those causes of irritation which the London Times laments, and will exert its power to prevent the Southern States from assuming any debt incurred in the prosecution of the war against the Government. All such debts died with the rebellion which created them. It is contrary to justice as well as public policy to permit their resuscitation or recognition.

The rebel cotton loan was a hostile act against this country. Its object was to supply the public enemy with arms, ammunition, and war material, which he could not otherwise obtain. With equal justice the English manufacturer who sent his cannon or gunpowder into the rebel States, might claim of our Government the payment of any account for these articles, which the close of the war left unsettled. The rebel cotton loan was, moreover, simply a gambling transaction—a bet upon the success of the rebellion. It was taken at a long discount, and made payable in cotton, to be supplied in the South at a low figure, and sold abroad at an enormous advance. If the rebellion was successful, then the bondholders would have pocketed several hundred per cent. on their investment; unsuccessful, they lost all. Not one cent of the indebtedness will ever be paid on this side of the Atlantic. The only regret here is that those British sympathizers have not suffered more heavily. We laugh at their losses.

WHAT JEFF THINKS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says:

An officer on Gen. Grant's staff, who recently had an interview with the rebel ex-President, says that Jeff. is furious in his denunciations of Hunter and Stephens, whom he accuses of deliberately betraying the Southern cause into the hands of the Yankees. "Had those two men," said Jeff, "representing as they did the weak-kneed conservative sentiment in the South, stood firm, the Southern cause would have triumphed." Jeff. appears to be perfectly indifferent to his fate, but still does not think the punishment for his crime will be visited upon him. He told the officer that he had less care upon his mind now, and felt easier than he did when he was President of the Confederacy.

"C. O. D."—The Green Bay Advocate thus explains, in answer to a correspondent, the meaning of these cabalistic characters: "They are not the advertisement of a patent medicine, or of anybody's bitters. They are simply the result of an idle habit they have down East of requiring us Western people to pay for such little goods as we compliment them by ordering. The letters simply mean 'Shell Out Damn quick!' It is mortifying that so large a concern as the Express Company should spell so badly and use such profanity; but as we are not responsible for public education and morals, we can do no more than allude to it."

## Items in General.

Did you ever hear what the old criminal said when he was asked, what was the first act that led to his ruin? He replied that "the first step was cheating a printer out of two years' subscription. When I did that the devil got such a grip on me that I could never shake him off."

A married man who heard the song, "The dearest spot on earth to me is home, sweet home," remarked that his home was so dear—he had concluded to break up house-keeping, and go to boarding.

"Print a kiss up on my lips if you choose, but don't publish it, for it will make a bad impression," said a damsel to her lover; and the printer pressed her fair form as he took the type of love from the lips of the blushing maiden.

At a recent French agricultural exhibition, a first prize was awarded to some sheep with a very handsome coat of wool on their backs. A Judge afterward seized hold of one to mark it, and to his astonishment the entire fleece came off and it was discovered that it had been stuck on with wax!

A London shopkeeper has devised a new way of advertising. He straps two sign-boards on a dog's back and sends the animal out to walk about the city. Here is a hint for "Plantation bitters." It would be necessary, however, to have a well-trained and well-behaved animal.

Josh Billing says of the servant, at Long Branch: "Most of 'em ar black, but many o' 'em have lived so long among the whites that tha begin to adopt our kailer."

The agent of the Scotch Emigration Company in Washington has succeeded in securing a twenty years' lease of upward of 30,000 acres of bottom land on the James River, below Richmond, which will be taken possession of about the last of October by a colony of 300 Scottish agriculturists. They will market make gardening a specialty.

"Oh, mother," said a very little child, "Mr. S.—does love Lucy—he sits by her, he whispers to her, and he hugs her." "Why, Edward, your aunt does not suffer that does she?" "Suffer! no, mother—she loves it."

At Elmira, New York, lately, an indignant husband applied to a justice of the peace for a warrant against a Baptist clergyman, whose offense was that he had baptized the complainant's wife without his knowledge.

In one village, in the Delta of the Nile, celebrated for the cultivation of watermelons, the whole of the inhabitants died during the recent prevalence of cholera. Being unable to sell their fruit, they ate it themselves and died to the last man. It was necessary to employ forced labor to bury the last. In all it is said that eighty-two thousand victims of the contagion and bad living were buried in Egypt within six weeks.

"Come till America, Pat" writes a son of the Emerald Isle, to his friend in Ireland; "tis a fine country to make a living in. All ye have to do is to get a three-cornered box and fill it with brick, and carry it till the top of a four-story building, and the man at the top does all the work."

General Fremont and others have taken out a patent for expelling sap that produces rot in wood, and insert sulphate of iron and other substances that render it incorruptible. The object is to apply the patent to railroad ties, wharf and ship timber, &c.

A gentleman, who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer: "Friend, for your ten cents, postage, please find enclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years by the careless use of a knife, therefore my advice is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you."

During a divorce case in New York, a husband cross-examined his wife, and got a rap as follows: He claimed that she had wished him dead, and had expressed the wish before witnesses. She denied the statement. "Well," said he, if you had got your wish and I had died, "there would have been the devil to pay." "No," she answered, "I think the devil would have got his pay."

A master in one of the public schools having occasion to punish one of his pupils for some misdemeanor, placed him on the platform to wait until he had heard some classes recite. The culprit took advantage of the teacher's engagement and escaped from the schoolhouse. The master, being somewhat vexed, promised another scholar a reward of a shilling if he would bring the runaway back to the schoolhouse; but before this was accomplished, the boy who had escaped heard of the offered reward, and sent word to the teacher that he would "return and take the licking for sixpence, cash down."

A well-known pickpocket recently died in New York, leaving property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, all of which he accumulated within the past six years in excursions through various cities of the Union.

The Emperor of Russia is, it is said, convinced that the time has come for adopting milder measures in Poland and elsewhere. He has found that the great scheme of reconstruction meets with insurmountable obstacles, and he is disposed to modify it. By way of signaling the new and more merciful regime, it is rumored that the young Czarwitsch Nicholas will visit that country.

"Do let me have your carte de visite," said a dashing belle to a gentleman who had been annoying her with his attentions. Of course the gentleman was delighted, thinking he had made an impression on the lady's heart, and in a short time the picture was sent. She gave it to the servant, with the question, "Would you know the original if he should call?" The servant replied in the affirmative. "Well, when he comes, tell him I am engaged."

A letter writer calls the mountains of Vermont her greenbacks.

The Washington Constitutional Union says there is a frightful lying by some of the Southern correspondents, especially those located in North Carolina, and the military authorities ought to suppress them.

MUSQUITOS IN INDIANA.—The musquitos in Jasper county are very vigorous this season. The Indianapolis company contracted with four of them to bore an oil well. They have drilled five hundred feet in the solid rock, and have bill enough for seven hundred feet more.

This beats the musquitos at LaCrosse, of which Brick Pomeroy writes feelingly as follows: "Their appetite is not good this year. They require mads, editors, lawyers, printers, merchants, and such 'fine-blooded' delegates to live on, and eschew cattle as they chew us fellows. Next year they will be larger.—Then we wish to die just before the battle mother"—[Lafayette Courier.]

## EDUCATIONAL.

## SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

## REFERS TO

Gor. Thos. B. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

## FRANKLIN SPRINGS

CLATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.  
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,  
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. L. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—education—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

## OXFORD

## FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. Karl Marx continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, Rev. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Aug. 11—w3t. Oxford, Ohio.

## HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24th Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired. August 8—2mos—11.

## HIGH SCHOOL

FOR

## YOUNG LADIES

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE 23d semi annual session will commence on the first Monday in September. Terms per session of 20 weeks—\$25 00 Aug. 15—1u\* JOHN R. HENDRICK.

## THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S  
School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865—5.

## SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 24th Monday in September, 1865. July 21—t—6.

## THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort. Aug. 11—12t.

## NEW CASH STORE!

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS.

## T. MCKINNON HULL

Dealer in all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, Green and Dried Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars, Yellow, Rockingham, Stone, Wooden and Tin Ware, Fruit Jars, Nuts and Confectionaries Powder and Shot.

I would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that I have just opened GROCERY & PROVISION STORE, with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

I will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass seed. Aug. 25, 1865 T. MCKINNON HULL.



# THE COMMONWEALTH

## FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 26, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

### Review of News.

[The Alabama State Convention has passed the ordinance abolishing slavery by a vote of 89 to 3.

Jaurez, in a letter from El Paso, under date of the 17th ult., states that he has no idea of leaving Mexico, that he would soon establish his residence in an interior city; and that he does not despair of success in his contest with the Imperialists.

Sporting guns, ammunition therefor, and blasting powder for mining purposes, are now allowed to be shipped to the late insurrectionary States, in reasonable amounts and under certain conditions.

In a little over two months, \$200,000 of internal revenue has been collected at Augusta, Ga., and \$150,000 at Macon.

Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, has escaped from prison at Port Clinton, Ohio. A reward of \$100 is offered for his apprehension.

Gen. Connor had a fight with the Arrapahoe Indians on the 28th ult., on the plains, capturing 500 head of cattle and a large amount of plunder. Several officers were killed in the encounter.

The Cork Reporter announces that the English Government had ordered a number of gunboats and two men-of-war to be stationed off Bantry Bay and other stations on the west coast of Ireland. The Fenians are evidently exciting a great interest in their movements.

The Internal Revenue receipts on Friday last were over \$1,200,000. On Thursday they amounted to \$1,142,605.

The Virginia Episcopal Convention, just adjourned at Richmond, adopted a series of resolutions favoring a reunion with the Northern churches of that denomination. This was done under the advice of their Bishop, Henry Johns, D. D.

The Alabama State Convention on the 21st, passed an ordinance making valid all laws passed by the State of Alabama during its non-intercourse with the United States, except those in conflict with the United States Constitution, and others authorizing the issue of State bonds, treasury notes, &c., and those making Confederate money a legal tender.

The proceedings of the Wirtz trial on Friday last contain the report of an inspection of the prison made by Dr. Hopkins, a rebel Surgeon, in July 22, 1864. It proves that the wanton neglect of the prison officials has not been overstated. Some remarkable testimony, charging Wirtz with the most brutal murders and robberies, was given by an Illinois cavalryman.

There has been a terrible fire at Constantinople. The number of buildings destroyed is estimated at 2,800 to 12,000.

An English war steamer, "Devastation," has sailed from Acapulco in pursuit of the pirate Shenandoah. The Captain, hearing of the destruction by the pirate of an American whaler, immediately had an interview with the commander of the U. S. steamer Saranac, and informed him that he would sail in pursuit of the Shenandoah and treat her as a pirate, capturing her wherever found. He left the port immediately to make his word good.

Texas advice as to the emigration of freedmen to the cities is rapidly decreasing. Most of them are returning to their homes, evincing a desire to abide by their contracts. A letter from Ferdinand, Fla., states that the negroes in that region are very industrious and are working hard.

### Contested Election case in Campbell County.

Our readers will find on the fourth page of our paper to-day the dissenting opinion of Justice Horner in the contested election case of Beall vs. Jones. We hope they will read it, as it is an interesting and important paper, showing to what extent partisanship will rule in a court of justice and the gross injustice which is being done to Union men. No one can read the opinion of the majority of the Board without being struck with the great similarity between it and the late stump speeches of Conservative orators. As Justice Horner says, "instead of presenting some facts from the record as its basis, it expends itself in sweeping generalities," dealing out denunciations of military interference, speaking with the usual Conservative sneer of the actions of the soldiers, condemning the continuance and exercise of martial law in the State, most pathetically lamenting any obstacle to the perfect freedom of elections in general, and then, ex cathedra, without evidence and without law, pronouncing the election of the Circuit Court Clerk, "invalid, null and void." The Judge made the fact of the keeping of a few men from voting a pretext for snatching the votes from the hands of all the voters of Campbell county and declaring that their will shall not be respected. A small squad of the military under authority keep, perhaps, twenty-two men from voting; two civil officers, without law or authority, make null and void the vote of the whole county. Is it civil or military authority which defeats Jones and elects Beall?

Justice Horner shows that the Board had no jurisdiction in the case, or rather over the grounds set forth in the paragraph of the contestant's notice which was alone thought worthy of their consideration. He then appeals to the facts on record to show that the contestant's case was not made out, that his complaint was unfounded, and the election of Jones was fair and legal. In the whole county only twenty-two men were prohibited from voting; yet Mr. Jones' majority was seven hundred and seventy-five votes. The arrests were but few, and one of those was an alien, by his own showing. Although, in certain precincts, lists were made out of those who should not be allowed to vote, yet those thus proscribed did vote despite the military and the lists. And it was in proof that a man was hindered from voting on the

Union side, so that the military showed no partiality in their acts. Finally, the vote polled in the county was a large and full one. Yet in the face of all this, simply because there was slight interference and constraint, the election is declared "illegal, null and void," and Mr. Jones is ousted. Justice Horner well asks, "Was there ever an election held in Kentucky, before or since the war, when it could be said there was no constraint used; that there was no fear nor intimidation on the part of some one?" It is a well known fact that there scarcely ever has been one held. At almost every election in Kentucky men are kept from voting, and by force. Yet when such elections have been contested, and on such grounds?

The whole case is simply this. Mr. Jones was elected Circuit Court Clerk by a majority of seven hundred and seventy-five votes. By restraint or intimidation it is alleged that twenty-two voters were kept from the polls—thus perhaps his majority might have been reduced to seven hundred and fifty-three. But even with this legal majority, the Board declare that Mr. Jones is not elected, and that the office is vacant. The sequel of all this is, as might be supposed, Mr. Beall, the defeated candidate, is appointed to the office.

Such is a brief history of the gross injustice exercised in this matter. Evidently it was a mere partisan movement to defeat the will of the people and to give office to a disappointed Conservative. It was an attack upon a Union man because of his being a Union man. Justice, regard for law and the freedom and sanctity of elections, had nothing to do with the case—the opportunity was seized to attack the Administration, the military and the Union party, and it was improved to the utmost. The Conservative party is taking its case out of the hands of Union men—it is stabbing itself to death. By such acts it insures its utter and shameful defeat.

### Give the Freedmen Employment.

The Mobile Advertiser takes a sensible view of the labor question in Alabama, and gives some advice which is well worthy of attention. The driving of negroes from their homes, the refusal to employ freedmen, the threatening of those who do employ them, the constant and severe denunciations of the freed blacks, the application to them of opprobrious terms, the exciting of the populace against them—all this is not only wrong, but foolish and unmanly. The freed slave is not responsible for the crime of freedom—if crime it be. If the master suffers by his loss, his slave can not be blamed. He is not a runaway; his bonds have been stricken off by another hand which the slave could not control or hinder. Men differ as to where the responsibility lies—parties differ. Of that we have nothing new to say, except that, in our judgment, he whom all men are now delighting to honor, President Johnson, speaks truly when he says the South staked the institution of slavery against the Union of the States, and lost. But no matter as to this—by no fault of his the slave is freed. The black man is not the lazy, vicious, ungrateful, undeserving wretch, that so many are now teaching him is. Else every argument in favor of slavery—of its civilizing the negro, of its Christianizing effect, of the affection existing between master and slave, and of the value of slave property—is belied and falls to the ground. The fact is the freed black, after an experience of what freedom is, will work, and we believe, that with the affection which the kindly treated slave has felt towards his master,—for this is no fable—the work will be better and more faithfully done. Don't drive them off, treat them as men and women; give them a chance to make their way in the new life forced upon them; and the labor system of Kentucky will not be deranged—all things will prosper to a greater degree than ever before. We repeat it; he is not responsible for his freedom. And we appeal to our readers for justice to him. Give him a chance—do not drive him to poverty or thieving. Prejudice and education may oppose this advice; but sense, judgment, honor, interest, and religion all demand it.

### The Mobile Advertiser says:

Every temptation of interest and kind treatment should be held out by planters to their former slaves to remain at or return to their homes. If it does not succeed wholly, it must partially, and every pair of hands and strong arms that can be retained, is so much saved to the wealth of the State. We take it for granted that at some time this valuable region of the earth, with its matchless staples and productions, will not go untended. If we of the South have not the enterprise and energy necessary to the end, irrepressible Yankee vigor and industry will supply it in some shape or other. If we would keep possession of our hearths and houses and farms, we must anticipate Yankee enterprise and fortify our property with the labor that will pay to keep it. The negro population is our first and obvious resource, and we must apply to it like sensible men with a full appreciation of its present position and a proper adaptation of means to the end. The first step is to discountenance everything that increases the present tendency to the antagonism between the whites and blacks. Nothing but evil can come of this, and from the white man, who has the intelligence to do right and set a proper example, should come the effort to convince these ignorant people that we are not their enemies; that we wish them well, and seek their true happiness when we counsel them to habits of industry, and offer them the means of forming and following those habits. It is not only unwise, but it is ungentlemanly and unmanly to do what to widen the breach of caste, or to treat these emancipated children with harshness. If we have our trials, so have they greater trials than we can measure. The boon of freedom, accompanied by its responsibilities, is a terrible trial to them. Good and wise men will aid and encourage them under the ordeal, and not visit upon the race the bad conduct and insolence of individuals that belong to it. There is law to restrain the last, but

there is none to enforce the moral duties of kindness and help which the superior race owes to these helpless and pitiable people.

### Vallandigham on the Stump.

It is well known that Clement L. Vallandigham, the great Northern traitor, is a candidate for the United States Senate from Ohio. In furtherance of his claims, and to insure his election, he is canvassing the State. His party, the Peace-Secession Democracy, met in Convention a few weeks since, adopted a platform, and nominated candidates for State offices. But its great head was not present—he saw a little further than his confederates, and held off for the assembling of the Conservative Democracy. There he ruled—he was the great man of the convention, and his dogmas were adopted in their platform. In their defense and for their success, he has taken the stump. His first speech was in Anglaize county. It consists of the grossest and most insolent personal attacks upon Generals Cox and Schenck, Chief Justice Chase, Col. Moody and other gentlemen. And his whole speech is but an outflow of venom and spite against the Administration and the party for the Union. For one charge made against a Federal officer, he has been already publicly denounced as a liar.

Mr. Vallandigham's second speech was delivered at Bucyrus on Thursday last. Gen. Morgan and Mr. Pendleton were to have been with him, but they left him to do all the honors of the occasion. The topic of this speech was negro equality, and he embellished the subject as he well knows how, when the object is to excite the passions and prejudices of his listeners. As his words could not do full credit to the subject, he exhibited a drawing on paper, a horrible caricature, as a specimen of an American negro after generations of education. These denunciations of the negro, uncalled for by any action of the State Republican Convention or its nominees for office, is only an evidence of the purpose of the party in case of success—the re-establishment of slavery. The burden of their speeches and resolutions is that the negro is fit for nothing but slavery, and that the interests of the white man require their enslavement. In the course of his remarks on this point, Mr. Vallandigham said that in preference to having negro soldiers, he would let the Constitution and the Union all go forever, this sentiment his hearers applauded.

He then enunciated another purpose of the Conservative Democracy—the repudiation of the public debt. He, and men of his stamp and party, are in every possible way engaged in prejudicing the minds of the people against that debt, producing erroneous and utterly false impressions regarding it, and familiarizing them with the idea of its repudiation. These measures, so revolting and humiliating, are to be combated not only by the Republican party of Ohio but by the Union party of the whole nation, for they are the measures of the Conservatives at large. What Mr. Vallandigham may say, as a mere candidate for office in Ohio, is nothing to us in Kentucky. But he is the leading spirit of the Conservative party. He is a pet of Kentucky Conservatives—they hold him in great affection and veneration. His principles they have adopted, and they will go with him to the furthest point in all that he advocates. Hence it is that he, with what he says, becomes an object of interest, and that we do most heartily hope for his defeat and that of his party.

### The Crops—Statement by the Agricultural Bureau.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, authorizes the following statement as to the condition of the crops on the 1st day of September: The wheat crops have received no additional injury from the weather since his report of last month; but the quality of the crop is not good, especially in the Western States, where it was affected by blight and rust, as well as by the wet weather during harvest. Of old wheat on hand, there is not as much as was supposed in the hands of the farmers, for much of it was brought in during July and August.

In the Eastern and Middle States there was but little at any time during the latter part of the autumn.

The oat crop received no great deal of injury from the wet weather, and it may be regarded as one of the largest oat crops ever raised in the country.

The injury to the hay in the West was very great, but in the East it received but little damage from wet weather. Generally, the quality is good, except in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

The corn crop, owing to continued wet and moist weather, has escaped material injury in the West. It may be regarded as the greatest crop raised in the loyal States.

The condition of the tobacco crop was favorable, the weather helping it very much, but, as reported last month, the amount planted is much less than last year, especially in the largest tobacco producing States.

Sorghum, like the corn crop, is excellent. Buckwheat, if not injured by the present frost, will be good.

Potatoes—in many localities there were indications of rot, and in some places the crop is much injured by continued rot, and the moist weather since the 1st of September occasions apprehensions that the disease may prove injurious; but still the yield may be good, as the amount planted was so much greater than usual.

In all the States, except New York, the crop has ripened well, but in that State the crop has sustained an injury of five-and-a-quarter tenths from lice. The crop is, therefore, injured seriously, for in 1860 New York

produced 9,750,000 pounds out of 11,000,000 pounds raised in the whole country.

Roots and gardens were never better. Every State returns a decrease in the number of fattened hogs. The general decrease is about one-tenth from the number last year, so far as returns were published. Of the number packed last year in the West it was 2,422,779.

A tenth decrease on this number would be 242,277.

Documents concerning the free Government of Mexico are published by Mr. J. N. Navarro, Consul-General of the Republic of Mexico in the United States, including communications from President Juarez and Mr. Romero, his Minister in Washington, and circulars from the Secretary of State, Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.

Juarez left Chihuahua on the 5th of August and arrived on the 15th at El Paso, where he established his government, surrounded by his cabinet, as we have heretofore announced. But, notwithstanding that he has found it expedient to thus temporarily change his capital, he is not only hopeful but confident of an ultimate and complete triumph over the invaders.

He has still large bodies of troops at his disposal, who have commenced attacking the various detachments of the Imperialists in detail. Now that the latter have so greatly weakened their lines by extending, he anticipates decisive victories for his soldiers very soon. He does not think that Maximilian's forces will be likely to attempt to drive him from El Paso, but even should they succeed in doing so, he has no idea of abandoning his country, and there continue the struggle, sanguine of ultimate success. The officers of the Mexican Republic who have arrived here, leaving El Paso about the beginning of the present month, say that the people of that town were unanimous in their enthusiastic reception of President Juarez.

Gen. Negrette, with one hundred officers, had gone to the interior to collect and discipline recruits, and was expected to be able to raise a large force in a short time.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—Joseph Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, died at Rome on the 5th of September. He was the son of Chas. Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canina and Musignano, and of a daughter to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain. He was for many years a resident of this country and known as a learned writer upon American ornithology. Here he published in the Journal of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, a series of articles entitled "Observations on the Nomenclature of Wilson's Ornithology," a work frequently quoted and held as authority. He wrote "A Synopsis of the Birds of the United States" (originally printed in the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History, of New York), and a "Catalogue of Birds of the United States," published in the Contributions of the Macleanian Museum, of Philadelphia. He was also an occasional writer for American magazines and scientific publications. Joseph Bonaparte was for some time a resident of Philadelphia, where he was intimately known by scientific men, and highly respected for his industry and learning.

We can easily test the sincerity of the Copperheads, says the New York Tribune, when events make it necessary to change their arguments. To read one of their newspapers one would think that their solicitude for the Constitution and the laws was their controlling and absorbing thought. Yet we find when the whim seizes them that the Constitution and the laws are readily thrown aside. One journal insists that President Johnson shall remove Gov. Brownlow for what are called his "crimes" in Tennessee! Well, Brownlow is as much under Johnson's control, according to Copperhead reasoning, as Gov. Parker of New Jersey. Now, suppose the President attempted to remove Parker. What a time we should have. Yet the power to make this change is just as lawful as the power to remove Brownlow. The Copperheads don't mind ox-goring—except when the ox happens to be theirs. Then it is dreadful!

We have received from the publishers The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiology for 1866, the best ever issued. Contains President Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, Julius Caesar, with Portraits; Character in the Walk, with twelve illustrations; The Mother of Wesley; Character in the Eyes; Stammering and Stuttering (Causes and Cure); Lt. Gen. Grant; The Red Man and the Black Man, with illustrations; Heads of the Leading Clergy and Heads of Notorious Boxers, with Portraits; Fate of the Twelve Apostles; Head of Saint Paul; Qualities of Men; Cornelius Vanderbilt; Language of the Eyes—blue, black, gray, hazle and brown—ten engravings; Brigham Young, Richard Cobden, John Bright, Maj. Gen. Sherman, with portraits; Phrenology at Home, with Counting House Calendar. Post-paid for 12 cents, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

GOD'S LADY'S BOOK.—This Magazine for October has reached us. Though the year is waning the Lady's Book increases in interest. The most beautiful engraving of the whole year appears in the present number—"The Cartoons of Raphael." It was got up at great expense, and is an evidence of the great pains taken by Mr. Godey to instruct and entertain his readers. It would be well to commence now making up the Clubs for the Lady's Book for 1866. The terms are the same as last year, while the Book will be better. It is like old wine—its value increases with its age. Make up your Clubs at once.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of Col. J. I. McCarty in another column. He has resided a number of years in Washington and has had a large experience in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Persons placing business in his hands may rely on being honestly dealt by.

Mr. Herman Ratt has our thanks for a fine bouquet. Mr. H. has a large and well selected assortment of flowers; and we would advise all who are in want of a beautiful bouquet to give him a call.

The Cleveland Leader says: "A prominent democratic editor, recently holding one of the highest offices in the popular gift, remarked to us a day or two ago: 'We (the democrats) mean to carry the next State legislature, and we shall send Vallandigham to the United States Senate.' Mr. Vallandigham made the opening speech at the Ohio democratic convention a few days ago.

Brigham Young some time since asked the King of the Sandwich Islands to permit him to send Mormon missionaries to the Islands. To this the Sandwich Islands Secretary of State replies that the Mormon tenet, are subversive of good government and in violation of the laws of the Kingdom, and that efforts to establish a colony of the Saints there will not be tolerated.

The Chattanooga Gazette says it is but little known that the first anti-slavery paper started in the United States was published in East Tennessee. It was called the Emancipator, and published at Greenville, the home of President Johnson, by Benjamin F. Lundy, a friend in religious faith, and a native of Belmont county, Ohio. It was conducted, we have been told, with considerable ability.

THE NEW WATER-PROOF CURRENCY.—The community, it is said, will shortly be supplied with a new fractional currency printed on 'membrane paper'—a new invention in the paper line—the successful imitation of which will baffle the skill of the oldest counterfeiter. It will be well nigh impossible to produce the paper outside of the Treasury Department at Washington, and from its texture and finish the least expert in money will be able to distinguish the genuine note. Not the least among the many excellencies of the new currency is the fact that it will wash.

### A Wild Man.

The Philadelphia Press is responsible for the following:

A wild man has been discovered in a forest in Clearfield county. He was covered all over with a copper-colored down, and when captured was able to speak only one word—"draft." He had forgotten all the rest of the English language. Ex-Governor Bigler kindly took the wild man in his hands, and will prepare him to vote for the Democratic candidates in October. This story may be true, since large numbers of the residents fled to the woods during the late draft. Many are yet missing, so that more wild men may yet be caught.

### John Ross the Cherokee Chief—His Duplicity with the Government.

The Tribune's Washington special says the Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate treaties with South-western Indian tribes, and who are now in council with them at Fort Smith, have notified Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, that they have ascertained that John Ross, the educated Cherokee, and formerly Chief of that nation, was a rebel emissary during the rebellion, and by means of his superior education and adroitness, induced many of his people to abjure their allegiance to the United States and to join the armies of the Confederate States. He still claims to be Chief of the Cherokees, and as such is using his subtle influence to poison the minds of those Indians who are truly loyal, and who are disposed to enter into permanent peace and amity with the United States. Believing him to be an enemy to the Government, and that he does not represent any considerable portion of his people, the Commission has formally refused to recognize him as Chief of the Cherokees, and have notified the Secretary of the Interior of their action in the matter. The President, having been consulted on the subject, approved the action of the Commission, and, through Secretary Harlan, has apprised its members to that effect, and instructed them to negotiate with such parties only as are desirous of again resuming their friendly relations with the Government.

### Wanted to go to Morrow.

Morrow is a station on the Little Miami Road, about forty miles from this city. A new brakeman on the road, who didn't know the names of the stations, was approached by a stranger the other day, while standing by his train at the depot, who inquired— "Does this train go to Morrow to-day?" "No," said the brakeman, who thought the stranger was making game of him, "it goes to-day, yesterday, week after next." "You don't understand me," persisted the stranger, "I want to go to Morrow." "Well, why in thunder don't you wait until to-morrow, then, and not come bothering around to-day. You can go to-morrow or any other day you please." "Won't you answer a civil question civilly?" Will this train go to-day to Morrow?" "Not exactly. It will go to-day and come back to-morrow."

As the stranger who wanted to go to Morrow was about to leave in disgust, another employee, who knew the station alluded to, came along and gave him the required information.—Cin. Times.

### BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BACHELOR, New York. Aug. 15, 1865-1y.

### CHANGE OF FIRM.

Messrs EVANS & EDGAR desire to announce to the trade in Central Kentucky, that they have purchased the old and well known Drug Stand of D. A. Miller & Bro., Covington, Ky.

They have increased their large stock with new purchases and are now able to offer a complete stock of goods at Cincinnati wholesale prices. Their purchases are made in New York, and it is their intention to build up a first class wholesale Drug business in Covington.

Orders are respectfully solicited from Retail Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, which will be promptly filled at the lowest prices. Strict attention paid to all orders by mail, which will be filled at ruling prices. The stock is fine and full. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. Sept. 22—4t

### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 26th day of Sept., 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Botts, Dr. Wm	Hall, Amos
Burling, R. C.	Hancock, J. W.
Burns, Major	Lemmon, Geo. W.
Carr, Alvin	LaRue, Mrs. Mat E. (3)
Coleman, George Ann	Miller, Wm. C.
Conaway, Alexander	Oniel, Miss Mag
Crutcher, John W.	Oniel, Wm
Finley, J. H.	Preston, James H.
Finnell, Miss Milly	Rento, Thomas
Finnell, Miss Liza	Rothschild, Mrs. Maria 2
Fisher, John	Rider, Geo. W.
Gaines, Miss Fannie	Savage, Michael
Gault, Miss Josie	Shelly, James
Honley, Morton B.	

Persons calling for any of the above letter, will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2, P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M. Sept. 26, 1865-1t.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

#### \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, one JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice and going at large. Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the Sheriff of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 26th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor. By the Governor: B. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Sept. 26—3m.

### \$50 REWARD!! STOLEN.

ON Wednesday night, 13th inst., out of my Stable,

#### A VERY DARK BAY MARE!

About 14 1/2 hands high, 3 years old, small white star in forehead, one white hind foot, (don't remember which), two brands of letter "O," one on left jaw, the other on the left side of her neck. She goes all the gait. I will give \$50 reward for her delivery to me, or for any information by which I may obtain her. P. L. REESE. Sept. 22—3t.

### JUSTUS I. McCARTY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments. REFERS TO—Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. James Black; Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker; Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Maynard, N. Y.; G. L. Becker, Mian.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Heldeman, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind. Sept. 26—1m.

### GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of Charles S. Waller's Deed of Trust, I will, as Trustee, offer for sale at

#### LA CRESCENT,

on the 12th day of October, 1865, THREE HUNDRED LOTS AND BLOCKS in the Town of La Crescent on the West side of the Mississippi River, in Houston County, State of Minnesota, opposite the terminus of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad and nearly opposite the city of La Crosse.

La Crescent is beautifully situated and is designated by the Congressional Land Grant and Acts of the Minnesota Legislature as the point at which the Southern Minnesota or Root River Railroad shall tap the Mississippi River, and no authority is given by any legislative act to tap it elsewhere—in other words all acts providing for the building of said road to La Crescent. All are invited to attend said Sale and especially the beneficiaries under said Deed of Trust. THOS. McROBERTS, Trustee. La Crescent, Sept. 1, 1865.

At the same time and place above mentioned, the Subscriber will offer for sale, if not sold before, the ferry and valuable

### FERRY BOAT.

now running across the Mississippi river between La Crescent and the City of La Crosse; also the Franchises Exclusive in Character on the Minnesota side and have near nine (9) years to run, covering all practicable landings on the West Side of said River and bids fair to be one of the most valuable Ferries on the Mississippi River. Those wishing a valuable ferry will come and examine for themselves. This ferry or crossing of the Mississippi River is the great gate-way or inlet to Southern Minnesota, the agricultural district of the State and perhaps a way to any in the Northwest. THOS. McROBERTS. Sept. 15-15s-22.

### JUST ISSUED. CARROLL'S.

NEW PRACTICAL CATALOGUE OF CURRENT MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. 1 Vol. 16 mo., pp. 267. Price \$5 cents. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. R. W. CARROLL & CO., PUBLISHERS, AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, OPERA-HOUSE BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Sept. 12-6t-21.



# The Contested Election Case of Beall vs. Jones.

Dissenting Opinion of Justice Horner.

At the election held in Campbell County, on the 7th of August last, Thomas Jones was the Union candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Benjamin Beall the Democratic candidate. Jones was elected by seven hundred and seventy-five majority, and received a certificate, but Beall contested his right to the office, on the ground that there was military interference at the polls on the day of the election. The case was tried before the Board of Contested Elections, consisting of Judge W. J. Berry, and Justices Spillman and Horner. The two former, constituting a majority of the Board, decided that the election was unlawfully conducted, by reason of the interference of armed soldiers, at the polls, and accordingly declared the office vacant. Justice Horner dissented from this decision. The following is his opinion:

State of Kentucky, Campbell county, ss. Board of Contested Election, September 11, 1865. Ben. Beall, Contestant vs. Thomas Jones, Contestee. Dissenting opinion by Joseph Horner, J. P.

Being unable to concur with the other members of the Board in this case, I deem it proper to suggest the reasons for my dissent.

The majority of the Board base their opinion exclusively upon the grounds set forth in the 3d paragraph of the Contestant's notice and expressly waive all other grounds, saying that "they are substantially embraced in the 3d paragraph of said notice"—which is as follows:

"3d. Because the regularly appointed and qualified officers of said election, at each and every voting place in said County, and the legally qualified voters who offered to vote thereat, were overawed by the threats of violence and menace of the said armed soldiers, and other unauthorized persons, acting for you and against me, so that there could not be, and was not at any of the said voting places, a free and fair election."

This Board is a tribunal of quite limited jurisdiction, and has no right to consider a contested election, which does not come clearly within the purview of one of three states of case, and in my judgment neither of these three embraces the grounds set out in the third paragraph above quoted. The only authority under which this proceeding is had, is derived from the following clauses of the Revised Statutes:

1. "Where it shall appear that the candidates receiving the highest number of votes given, have received an equal number, the right to the office shall be determined by lot under the direction of the board."

2. "Where the person returned is found not to have been legally qualified to receive the office at the time of his election, a new election shall be ordered."

3. "Where another, than the person returned, shall be found to have received the highest number of legal voters given, such other shall be adjudged to be the person elected, and entitled to the office."—[Revised Statutes, chap. 32, eighth sub. sec. page 444.]

A construction of the above clause was given by the Court of Appeals, in the case of *Newcum vs. Kirtley* 13, B. Monroe, page 522. Newcum had been elected to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, (the same to which Jones was elected,) by one vote, but at one precinct the judges of the election closed the polls some time before 7 o'clock, the hour fixed by the Constitution and law and shut out two voters who intended to vote for Kirtley, and who came to the polls for that purpose, before 7 o'clock. Kirtley contended that these two votes should be given to him, and thereby he would be elected, but the Court of Appeals through Judge Marshall, say:

"But the conclusion that the Board could not legally take into the computation the two votes polled does not rest upon general reasoning alone," and after quoting the clause taken above from the Revised Statutes, says that it was adopted for the regulation of Boards before which the election of clerks was contested in the three cases stated in that clause; and "that the framers of the statute intended that votes not given should not be counted at all," and "the necessary and certain import of the provision is that the contestant shall not be adjudged to be entitled to the office, unless the Board find that he has received the highest number of legal votes given." It will be perceived that Kirtley was in all justice entitled to this office, and would have been elected if the judges of the election had not, in violation of the Constitution and law, closed the polls in the face of his voters. But our Court of Appeals say that this was not provided for by the Statutes, and that the Board has no right to take cognizance or jurisdiction of it; it is not one of the three states of case provided for.

Now, there is no pretext that the contestant Beall brings himself within the purview of this law, for he received only 906 votes, while Jones received 1,681; and giving Beall in the computation the benefit of all who say they had intended to vote for him, and were prohibited by the judges from voting, (shown by the evidence to be twenty-two,) and still Jones will have a majority of 753 votes. If I am correct in this view, the case ends here, for then the Board would not have jurisdiction over "the grounds set forth in the third paragraph of the contestant's notice," and the majority expressly waive all other grounds.

It is a subject of regret that the opinion of my associates, instead of presenting some facts from the record as its basis should expend itself in such sweeping generalities as the following: "The evidence proves conclusively and beyond controversy the facts, that at each voting precinct, on the day of the election, armed soldiers assumed the right to dictate to the officers of election, who might and who might not vote, without reference to the qualifications," &c., and "such were some of the acts and doings of the armed guardians sent to protect the people of the good old Commonwealth of Kentucky in the free exercise of a great constitutional right, the elective franchise," and "there was no freedom in the election between Beall and Jones at the August election," and "when the strong arm of the law shall be held back by the stronger arm of the military power," and "when the military strike at the elective franchise," &c.

But let us now proceed to analyze the facts as they are presented in the record. There are nine precincts in the county. At

Alexandria every voter wishing to vote for Beall, voted for him. One or two were asked to take an oath, and although they refused to take it, they nevertheless all voted. The same is true of the Grant's Lick Precinct; also, of the Indian Spring, and of the Jamestown Precinct. At the Two-mile House, William McGrew was the only person not permitted to vote. Without going into the question whether the persons who prevented him did right or wrong, I will simply give one of the questions and answers of McGrew, given in this case, without comment:

By Jones' Attorney—Did you rejoice over the capture of Richmond and Vicksburg, and were you sorrowful over the battle of Bull Run?

McGrew's answer—"I did not rejoice over the capture of Richmond and Vicksburg; there never was a battle but I was sorrowful over."

At the John's Hill Precinct, Samuel McIntosh was the only person not permitted to vote. His deposition was also taken in this case, and I will give extracts from it:

Question by Jones' Attorney—"State on which side were your feelings and sympathies during the late war; did you uniformly rejoice at Union victories; did you rejoice at the capture of Vicksburg by General Grant; did you rejoice at the capture of Richmond? State what were your feelings over the defeat of the United States forces at the battle of Bull Run?"

Answer by McIntosh—"I have no right to answer any such question?"

By same—"Did you never furnish money, provisions, clothing, or any thing else, nor give, otherwise, any aid, comfort, or encouragement to any person belonging to the rebel army?"

Answer—"I have no right to answer any such question to my opinion."

At the Cold Spring, Carthage and Newport Precincts, there were twenty persons, in all, prohibited from voting, making in all, twenty-two in the whole county prohibited; and we ask, when was there an election in Kentucky when a defeated candidate could not trump up twenty-two (legal?) voters who had been refused by the judges?

Much is said by my associates about military arrests, and martial law, and muskets and bayonets, as operating upon the election in this case, but besides the arrest of the man from Missouri, at Carthage, and was properly arrested, there was no arrest on the day of election except at one precinct (Cold Spring.) It seems there were several arrests on that day at Cold Spring, but for what cause the record does not show, except in the cases of Graciani and McFallon, who tell their own story. The opinion proceeds: "They, the soldiers, handed into the judges of the election, at the various voting places, in the county, lists of names of persons whom they declared the said judges should not allow to vote, intimidating, by their actions and threats, the officers of the election as well as the voters." True, at Jamestown, at Indian Spring, at Grant's Lick, and at Alexandria, such lists were presented by the soldiers, and the proof shows that the persons named on these lists walked boldly up and voted, in the face of the military and in face of the lists, showing conclusively that the military was entirely subordinate to the civil officers. There is no proof that the military took either side in the election; on the contrary, Mr. Stricker proves that he asked the officer if he would permit him to vote on the Union side, and he told him no, and the evidence is clear that, at the recent election, a very full and large vote for the county was polled.

It is said again in the opinion, "In a free and equal election there can be no such thing as constraint, fear or intimidation, and every qualified voter offering to vote must be allowed that privilege, uninfluenced by power, civil or military," and the conclusion is drawn that as the election in this case did not come within the above rule or principle, it was "invalid null, and void." But we submit that so rigid a rule it is impracticable to work out. Was there ever an election held in Kentucky, before or since the war, when it could be said that there was no constraint used; that there was no fear or intimidation on the part of some one? The rule certainly can go no further than the following: That the constraint, fear or intimidation must so influence the election, and against the defeated candidate, that thereby he loses his election, otherwise he is not injured. And here is where the contestant, Beall, signally fails. Giving him the benefit of all that he contends for, counting for him every vote he says was excluded from the polls, and still he is defeated by 753 votes.

Iowa.—The soldiers' ticket, which the Democratic fuglemen got up to fool the people with, does not appear to go down with the "boys in blue" themselves. Thirty-one soldiers in Ottumwa, Vapello County, published in the Courier a card, to which their signatures and the names of their regiments are attached, saying that in their belief the so-called "soldiers' movement," as developed in the State Convention, on the 22d of August, was a shabby trick of copperhead politicians to inveigle new recruits into the copperhead party under false pretences, and they conclude as follows:

"These being our views, we spurn and spit upon the possum attempts to defeat the Union party by a so-called 'anti-negro suffrage ticket,' or a so-called 'soldiers' ticket,' that is to be taken into the yearning bosom of the copperhead party of this county, and warmed by its infective breath, and embraced in its putrid arms, and we spurn with contempt the men engaged in laying this scheme of fraud and deception."—*New Albany Com.*

What's the Use?

The Democratic party, after having opposed the Government at all points during the continuance of the war, denouncing the public officers as tyrants and imbeciles, and all that, now that success has crowned our arms, are off on the other side. The most fulsome language, nominating officers for candidates (wherever they are in the minority), and in their conventions passing resolutions of endorsement of the President. Now, it they are sincere in this, and are really converted into a loyal attachment to the country, really endorse the emancipation policy of the Government, are really tired of their affiliation with rebels, than what's the use of their party? What's the use of changing the control of public affairs? If they are going to carry out the policy of a Republican President, why not let the Republicans do it themselves? They tried this dodge in Maine, endorsed the President's policy, and then asked the people to vote for them. But the sensible Yankees decided it was no use, and so gave the Republican ticket a largely increased majority. So it should be everywhere.—*New Albany Commercial.*

# Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.  
Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Lexington, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE  
Nicholasville: 11:40 A. M. Covington ..... 6:00 P. M.  
Lexington: 12:30 P. M. Chicago ..... 9:00 A. M.  
Cincinnati: 7:00 P. M. St. Louis: 10:45 A. M.  
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.  
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!  
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. RANSOM,  
March 10, 1865-tf  
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets,  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require. All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.  
EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!  
And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each.  
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, from \$35.00 to \$50.00 each.  
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15.00 to \$50.00 each.  
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.  
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.  
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.  
5,000 Collared Diamond Pins and Rings \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.  
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.  
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4.00 to \$5.00 each.  
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4.00 to \$5.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$250.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mailed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1.00; ten, \$2.00; twenty-five, with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10.00; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20.00; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50.00. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

Special attention given to the collection and to the prosecution of military claims.  
April 18, 1865.

JOHN MASON BROWN,  
(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.  
April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,  
REAL ESTATE

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865-6m.

BOONE COUNTY COURT.

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff,  
against  
Samuel Nye, Defendant.

THE defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky., Beginning at Sandier's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandier's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865.  
R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865-2 weeks—eod 10.

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# 1865

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."  
"Only infallible remedies known."  
"Free from Poisons."  
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."  
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,  
Is a paste—use for Rats,  
Mice, Roaches, Black and  
Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,  
Is a liquid or wash, used to  
destroy, and also as a pre-  
ventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,  
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes,  
Flies, Bed-Bugs, Insects on  
Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers every-  
where.

!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box,  
Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR,  
Principal Depot, 432 Broadway, New York.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should  
recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain,  
Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats,  
Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of  
which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth  
of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator,  
bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair  
from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies,  
Preserves, and renders it Soft  
and Glossy, and the Head free from  
Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and  
Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time  
by calling at my house. I will commence delivering  
it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by  
calling at my residence. SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-tf

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to  
the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug  
Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming  
Land in all the Western States and Territories.

Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered,  
Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the  
Western States. We are prepared to enter lands,  
with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal  
terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real  
Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences  
would do well to call and examine our register of  
Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large  
number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly  
every State in the United States. We will be  
pleased to answer any communication in regard  
to Lands, and we think we can give general  
satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western  
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in the country.

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